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Country programme document

Eastern Caribbean multi-country programme

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for the UNICEF Office for the Eastern Caribbean Area is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $17,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $6,600,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

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Programme rationale

1. The Eastern Caribbean Area (ECA) is composed of eight independent states and four overseas territories[1] that are classified as high- or upper-middle-income, with the gross national income (GNI) per capita ranging from $6,560 in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to $15,550 in Trinidad and Tobago. However, ECA economies mostly stagnated following the 2008-2009 financial crisis, with low economic growth compared with growth rates above 10 per cent a decade ago.[2] The Human Development Index is categorized as "high", with Barbados and Antigua and Barbuda ranked the highest, at 57 and 58, respectively, with Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on the lower end, at 94 and 97, respectively. Inequality is a concern, with Gini coefficients ranging from 0.37 for Grenada to 0.48 for Antigua and Barbuda. The proportion of children is about a third of the total population, from 34 per cent in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to 27 per cent in Barbados.

2. As small island developing States, ECA countries are highly vulnerable to external shocks and the effects of climate change, including intense hurricanes, tropical storms, flooding and landslides. Furthermore, countries are caught in a middle-income trap, with disparities in access to social services as well as severe deprivations and vulnerabilities that disproportionately affect children. With income poverty rates ranging from nearly 6 per cent in Anguilla to above 30 per cent in Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the ECA remains a region of inequities and vulnerabilities. Female-headed households are disproportionately represented among the poor. In Barbados, 62.2 per cent of poor households are female-headed. In Grenada, about 47 per cent of households are female-headed and 56 per cent of those households were unemployed compared with 25 per cent for the male-headed households. Children between the ages of 0 and 14 years are disproportionally represented among the poor, accounting for about 40 per cent of the total poor population in Saint Kitts and Nevis and Grenada. Social assistance targeting the poor ranges from 1.6 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in Saint Kitts and Nevis, 3.2 per cent in Grenada and 5.3 per cent in Antigua and Barbuda.

3. The impact of the 2008 global economic downturn led to virtually all countries in the region reducing national budgets and social spending; some face high levels of debt, with Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and Grenada having debt ratios in excess of 90 per cent, while four members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) have ratios exceeding 75 per cent.[3] Widening income gaps and high unemployment, ranging between 11 and 27 per cent, with unemployment among youth aged 15 to 24 years ranging from 26 to 38 per cent, pose challenges for equitable sustainable development in the subregion and contribute to crime and violence among youth.

4. While the subregion has progressed well in universal primary and secondary education, with good gross and net enrolment rates and high investments, at an average of 5 per cent of GDP, gaps remain in access to and the quality of education. In early childhood development (ECD), 10 to 20 per cent of children aged 3 to 5 years do not attend preschool. Differences are prominent between the richest and the poorest

[1] Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago and four British Overseas Territories, namely, Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

[2] United Nations Statistics Division, country profiles: data.un.org/countryprofile.aspx.

[3] Inter-American Development Bank, *Caribbean Region Quarterly Bulletin*, vol. 5, No. 1, March 2016.

households. In Trinidad and Tobago, for example, 87.3 per cent of children living in the richest households were estimated to be receiving ECD services, compared with 64.8 per cent of children from the poorest households.[4] Geographical disparities are evident, with the provision of ECD services highest in the eastern region (79.6 per cent) and lowest in Tobago (63.2 per cent).[5] Gaps remain despite good progress; bottlenecks include a low level of government investment, the limited regulation of ECD services, a lack of standardization and quality assurance for private ECD services and limited data on children below the age of 5 years. The development of ECD policies, standards and regulatory frameworks to support comprehensive and holistic early childhood services is slow, with a weak systematic implementation of monitoring frameworks.

5. While universal primary and secondary education has been largely attained, educational outcomes are low and not commensurate with the high investments in education, which average 5 per cent of GDP. The average pass rates in such core subjects as mathematics and English, are less than 50 per cent. An analysis[6] in Saint Kitts and Nevis highlighted the challenges facing many Caribbean countries, namely, few teachers that effectively differentiate pedagogies; inadequate support systems for students at risk academically and behaviourally, particularly boys; a limited understanding of positive behaviour interventions; and a limited ability to identify and support students with disabilities. Research shows that violence in and out of school is pervasive, and coupled with weak public policies and regulatory frameworks, it limits the positive schooling experience of children. Systemic inefficiencies are evident in the number of over-age students, the rate of grade repetition and the dropout rate, which all affect more boys than girls, with the latter having higher academic performance. According to OECS, there were 2.8 per cent repeaters at the primary level and 5.9 per cent at the secondary level.

6. Limited planning capacity and weak data management frameworks and systems, coupled with the lack of a systematic approach to education reform, pose major challenges to education planning, quality and relevance as well as the retention of children in school. Inattention to ECD has a negative impact on children's performance in primary school. These deficits translate into weak student performance in secondary school, resulting in the absence of the core competencies required for excelling in tertiary education.[7]

7. Physical, sexual and/or emotional violence against children continues to be a major problem at home and in school. Approximately two in five adult females report having experienced sexual violence as a child. An alarming 60 to 70 per cent of children report having experienced some form of physical violence or psychological abuse in the past month. Physical punishment as a way of disciplining children is a widespread practice, with around 50 per cent of parents or caretakers reporting having used such practices, with younger and male children more likely to experience physical punishment. In Barbados, for example, about 35 per cent of parents or caretakers believe that a child needs to be physically punished, indicating deeply rooted attitudes and negative behaviours regarding child discipline. Child neglect is also problematic. In Barbados, approximately 69 per cent of reported cases involve children below the age of 9 years, and 29 per cent involve children under the age of 3 years. Important risk factors contributing to violence and neglect include poverty, unemployment and parental conflict, including the absence of support from fathers.

[4] 2011-12 Trinidad and Tobago multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS).
[5] 2006 Trinidad and Tobago MICS.
[6] Saint Kitts and Nevis Ministry of Education, Situation analysis of the education sector, 2013.
[7] 2015 United Nations Caribbean Multi-Country Assessment.

8. Juvenile offence is increasingly of concern. In Barbados, for example, between 2011 and 2013, 386 children aged 12 to 18 years were arrested, with 82.8 per cent being boys. The most common offence among males is assault (17.1 per cent), while among females, wandering (25 per cent) was the most common. Of those resulting in custodial sentences, wandering was the most common offence among females (53.3 per cent) and theft among males (18.3 per cent).[8]

9. While countries are gradually reviewing national legislative frameworks and aligning with international human rights standards, including recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, significant gaps in legislation persist. These include the enactment and implementation of subregional model legislation on the abolition of unequal treatment between children born in wedlock and those born outside of wedlock and the corporal punishment of children and addressing limited definitions of child abuse and child discipline where issues such as corporal punishment are excluded. Standards for child protection services, professional training and referral systems as well as accountability mechanisms remain weak, with improvements needed in provision of comprehensive responses for victims of violence and community-based diversion programmes for child offenders or those at risk of offending. Media and opinion leaders, as vibrant social mobilizers of caregivers and key stakeholders, also need to increase their support to the promotion of social behaviours that lead to the prevention of violence and the implementation of child-centered responses to violence.

10. The prevalence of non-communicable diseases, primarily among adults, is a health challenge in the subregion. Such diseases are associated with high levels of obesity starting in childhood. In addition to persistent nutritional deficiencies, the number of overweight and obese children is increasing. . For example, in Barbados, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago, 6 to 12 per cent of children under 5 years of age are overweight.[9]

11. In 2015, comprehensive equity-based situation analyses were conducted for nine countries in the Eastern Caribbean region. The most vulnerable and poorest were identified by stakeholders as: (a) children of migrants and "left-behind" children; (b) out-of-school children, mainly boys, and children who fall out of the education, health and protection systems; (c) pregnant teens and young mothers; and (d) children from single-parent households.

12. Key lessons learned from the current multi-country programme that contributed to the design of the new programme include:

(a) The existence of transborder issues calls for regional solutions to local problems through increased triangular cooperation and coordination, as well as strengthened subregional bodies;

(b) Despite a progressive increase in the coverage of basic social services, including education, social protection and child protection, access has been uneven and quality gaps remain. This suggests that equitable access to and the quality and effectiveness of services should be areas of focus;

(c) The limited availability of quality, timely and disaggregated data is a challenge, affecting effective planning, monitoring and budgeting for children as well as advocacy and resource leveraging efforts;

[8] Government of Barbados/UNICEF, Situation Analysis of Justice for Children in Barbados, 2015.
[9] MICS 2012.

(d) Lengthy national processes, delays in the enactment of policy and legislative reforms and limited resources have slowed the implementation of the critical institutional changes necessary to realign new policies with international standards and practices;

(e) Addressing the persisting social norms, behaviours, attitudes and practices that are entrenched in society and institutions requires stronger participation and the empowerment of stakeholders, including children and adolescents, as well as the development of spaces for dialogue and national debate;

(f) Given the limited financial and human resource, interlinked, strategic and ongoing interventions that focus on a few critical issues affecting the most vulnerable children are needed for the multi-country programme to achieve long-term, sustainable results.

Programme priorities and partnerships

13. This multi-country programme for 2017-2021 will contribute to the following three outcomes of the Caribbean United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework[10] (a) an inclusive, equitable and prosperous Caribbean; (b) a safe, cohesive and just Caribbean; and (c) a sustainable and resilient Caribbean. The programme is defined in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and national and regional frameworks. The overall goal of the multi-country programme is to contribute to an inclusive, equitable and prosperous Eastern Caribbean that ensures the provision of quality services and support for children in the areas of education, child protection, social protection and resilience. The programme will focus on supporting the institutional capacity of the Governments for the implementation of policies and legislation to ensure realization of children's rights.

14. The programme will employ a mix of strategies, including:

(a) Capacity development for policy formulation and implementation, the delivery of quality services and the creation of demand for services, particularly for the most excluded and disadvantaged;

(b) Evidence generation and policy dialogue and advocacy to inform policies, programmes and accountability;

(c) Innovation, South-South and triangular cooperation and partnerships to enhance equity focus and address disparities for vulnerable children;

(d) Communication to develop social and behavioural-change models and to complement and enhance social accountability for children's rights, empowering communities to demand services and promote positive behaviours.

15. The multi-country programme has four interlinked components: (a) lifelong learning; (b) safety and justice for children; (c) social protection and child rights monitoring; and (d) programme effectiveness. A strong equity focus on the most disadvantaged boys and girls is at the heart of the programme. In addition, on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the strengthening of data systems and the monitoring of child rights will be prioritized. Disaster risk reduction, including addressing

[10] The Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework replaces the six current United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, one each for the United Nations country teams in Barbados and the OECS, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

the impacts of climate change on children, will be mainstreamed into the programme components. Furthermore, the programme will promote gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women, in line with the Gender Action Plan 2014-2017.

Lifelong learning

16. This programme component will contribute to the following outcome: by 2021, all boys, girls and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged among them, have improved their education and developmental outcomes and have access to equitable and inclusive learning environments across the lifecycle, including in emergencies. This will be achieved by means of equitable and inclusive early childhood services, especially for the most vulnerable girls and boys; the promotion of positive learning and inclusive environments for all children and adolescents; and the strengthening of the institutional capacity for planning, monitoring and disaster risk reduction, including the impact of climate change on children.

17. Regarding ECD, the programme will support government capacities to give all children the best start, especially by prioritizing programming for the most vulnerable children aged 0 to 5 years. Strategies will include equipping children and caregivers with the knowledge and skills to handle stress, thereby building resilience for effective child protection. Working with partners[11] UNICEF will focus on: (a) support to ECD policy development and standards; (b) advocacy for the use of neuroscience evidence and behaviour-change strategies to create safe, nurturing and interactive learning environments; (c) the enhancement of the management of data, research and analysis to support the scaling up of systematic ECD approaches and the effective monitoring of the developmental progress of boys and girls; (d) advocacy for increased investment in ECD as a critical foundation for children as well as for addressing equity issues; and (e) the strengthening of institutions to promote early childhood care, gender socialization and healthy lifestyles.

18. To enhance the capacity of national and subnational institutions in education policy and planning, the collection and use of data and system monitoring and budgeting, the programme will focus on strengthening the organizational capacity to deliver equitable, inclusive and relevant education services with an emphasis on: (a) an enabling policy environment; (b) protective learning environments based on child-friendly school principles; (c) increased parental involvement in and connectedness to schools; and (d) healthy lifestyles and improved learning outcomes. These efforts will entail the use of behaviour-change communication strategies and will focus on the effective participation of adolescents, especially boys.

19. The programme will contribute towards strengthening the organizational capacity of key stakeholders to design and deliver equitable, inclusive and relevant education services. Attention will be paid to transitioning strategies throughout the education cycle and protective learning environments, including in emergencies. Working with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, it will prioritize effective disaster risk reduction in the education system including the sensitization of stakeholders, the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in sector policies, plans and curriculum and increasing the engagement of youth and adolescents in addressing the impact of climate change.

[11] The Ministry of Education, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, the Caribbean Development Bank and institutions of higher learning.

Safety and justice for children

20. This programme component will contribute to the following outcome: by 2021, national legislation has been implemented to prevent, mitigate and address violence and other childhood abuses and the justice, education, public health, security and other sectors observe children's rights to this protection. This will be accomplished by means of: (a) capacity development for national justice and systems that enable the prevention and treatment of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect; (b) the fostering of the political commitment to legislate and budget for the strengthening of interventions that prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation; and (c) the capacity of rights holders and duty bearers to foster positive practices and norms to protect children from violence and abuse.

21. The rates of interpersonal violence experienced by and engaged in by children in the subregion are significant. Among the priorities for implementation in the Eastern Caribbean are the reduction of risk factors for violence and the systematic removal of key barriers and bottlenecks to programming, namely social norms and behaviours that condone violent, abusive and discriminatory practices; poor legal protection and the weak implementation of laws; inadequate, poorly delivered and uncoordinated services; and a lack of data and evidence and inadequate financial and human resources.

22. Within the framework of the global End Violence against Children campaign, the prevention of violence against children will be addressed across the lifecycle in a multisectoral manner across all programme components. A key prevention strategy will be advocacy and support for legislative reform for the effective and efficient prevention of and response to violence towards and the abuse, exploitation and neglect of children. The enactment, implementation and awareness of a regional model for child protection and family legislation will be prioritized. To strengthen sectoral evidence-based programming, planning, and communication messages, UNICEF will support the collection and analysis of national child protection data and undertake studies on the factors influencing child protection.

23. For the prevention of recurrence and to minimize the adverse effects of violence, support will be provided to the institutional strengthening of national child protection services linked to such other sectors as education, health and justice. These linkages will enhance the response to childhood abuse and prevent recurrence, including in emergency contexts. The programme will support child protection agencies to become the nucleus for guiding national referral mechanisms and the case management of violence against children; building a national capacity to identify, report and refer abuse allegations; ensuring the adequate provision of care for all vulnerable groups; and reducing the number of children who cross over from being victims to becoming perpetrators of violence.

24. While improved protective environments for children should reduce the levels of youth offences, the programme will promote and facilitate South-South cooperation, sharing models and good practices for the rehabilitation of young offenders, while sustaining dialogue and advocacy with the Governments and civil society in the subregion to adjust attitudes, laws and programmes that still favour punitive approaches to adolescent antisocial behaviour.

25. Evidence generation on strategies for addressing social norms that constitute bottlenecks for the realization of children's rights will entail capacity development for Governments, civil society and opinion leaders to create demand for practices and policies for the improved protection of children and for social and behavioural change. Children will be empowered as key actors with the knowledge and skills to better protect

themselves and their peers from violence. These social and behavioural change models will support government action to create positive norms around the disciplining of children in schools and homes.

26. Partnership strengthening will converge around: (a) convening and networking at the subregional and national levels; (b) collaboration with relevant national, regional and international organizations to ensure shared approaches, the maximization of scarce resources and appropriate technical assistance; and (c) partnerships with the private sector, civil society and community-based organizations to increase social demand for the improved protection of children.

Social inclusion and child rights monitoring

27. This programme component will contribute to the following outcome: by 2021, national systems and policies are effectively addressing the multiple deprivations affecting the most vulnerable boys and girls across the lifecycle, and building this group's resilience, through adequately funded social investments and rights-based quality social policies based on disaggregated data.

28. Through the facilitation of South-South exchanges and the provision of technical support, the programme will support efforts to strengthen the capacity of national Governments to develop and deliver inclusive and equitable child-focused social protection systems. These efforts will be supported by national development planning to reduce social vulnerabilities, strengthen the resilience against food, fuel, financial and environmental crises and other shocks and protect children from all forms of poverty and social exclusion.

29. Resource and capacity constraints that impede the development of national statistics in the ECA are significant and require increased commitment and more partnerships to ensure coordinated assistance for statistical development. UNICEF will leverage partnerships, taking into consideration the distinctive context of small island developing States, to effectively respond to national needs for the generation of data on child-rights monitoring. The programme will provide partners with methodologies, tools and best practices, to support monitoring the child-focused Sustainable Development Goals on the basis of timely, quality and disaggregated data. UNICEF will also support capacity development in multidimensional poverty measurement aimed at influencing equity-focused policies and programmes and the allocation of resources to address high inequality and disparities.

30. Linked with other programme components, the programme will support the capacity development of the Governments in public finance for children to ensure adequate and cost-efficient resource allocation for quality social services in social protection, ECD, education and child protection, particularly for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to increase the capacity of the Governments and academic institutions to assess and monitor national social investment in children and women to shape evidence-based policies and strengthen programme and policy development in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

31. UNICEF will also promote stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships among Government, regional organizations, academic and research institutions, civil society, the private sector and youth organizations that will contribute towards systematic evidence generation and information collection related to multidimensional poverty measurement,

child-rights monitoring, public finance for children and national and subregional social protection programme implementation and reform.

Programme effectiveness

32. The programme effectiveness component supports focused interlinked programme delivery and managing for results.

33. Evidence generation and planning, monitoring and evaluation will support the multi-country programme in monitoring results and targeting the most excluded and disadvantaged children. Monitoring and evaluation results will be linked to all programme components.

34. National capacities for generating timely, quality, disaggregated and gender-sensitive data will be strengthened to provide evidence for research, policy decisions and the monitoring of child rights. UNICEF will harness its global expertise and leverage cooperation on measuring the child-focused Sustainable Development Goals. Periodic situation analysis of children, cross-sectoral studies and strategic evaluations will support the effective planning and management of the programme components.

35. In the areas of communication, advocacy, resource mobilization and partnerships, UNICEF will build on the coalition of partners to increase momentum on children's rights in the subregion. The programme will build on the position of UNICEF as a credible and trusted voice for children by reaching decision makers and the general public with evidence-informed messages; engaging policy makers, civil groups and opinion makers to take action; and demanding specific change for the most excluded and disadvantaged children.

36. The communication strategy will revolve around deepening partnerships with traditional mass media to reach general audiences, while increasingly interacting on social media platforms to reach particular segments of the population, such as the middle class and millennials. A key strategy will be to empower adolescents to amplify their voices on key national issues through platforms that take advantage of the high mobile phone and Internet penetration rates in the subregion.

37. New strategic alliances will be formed with the private and philanthropic sectors for development and innovation in specific programme areas. Cooperation with other English-speaking Caribbean offices to generate and share knowledge and resources, mobilize resources and leverage support towards the common goals will be prioritized.

38. In order to address the increasing vulnerability of the subregion to weather-related events and climate change, disaster risk reduction will be integrated into all programme components and linked with national disaster management offices as well as United Nations and regional bodies. UNICEF will seek to reduce country and community risks and prepare for and respond to emergencies in a coordinated manner. The aim is to mitigate the impact on children and women and ensure a rapid return to normalcy.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Lifelong learning	5 000	3 000	8 000
Safety and justice for children	4 500	2 000	6 500
Social inclusion and child rights monitoring	4 500	600	5 100
Programme effectiveness	3 500	1 000	4 500
Total	**17 500**	**6 600**	**24 100**

Programme and risk management

39. The multi-country programme document outlines the UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

40. The multi-country programme will be coordinated as part of the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework and the work of two United Nations country teams (Barbados/Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Trinidad and Tobago). The multi-country programme will be implemented in cooperation with the Governments of eight independent states and four territories, under the leadership of the Ministries of Planning and in collaboration with subregional bodies, universities and civil society organisations.

41. UNICEF will monitor results through subregional implementation plans, annual work plans and annual and peer reviews with implementing partners to assess the key strategic, programmatic, operational and financial risks, and define appropriate risk control and mitigation measures.

42. The Eastern Caribbean Area Office will use such corporate processes and tools as the harmonized approach to cash transfers to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme implementation. Particular attention will be focused on three key programme risks: the limited capacity of UNICEF to mobilize and leverage resources on the basis of the subregion's middle- and high-income status; the limited capacity for results-based management and reporting; and the disaster-prone nature of the subregion. Such risks will be mitigated by expanding the programme partnerships while also maintaining efforts in the capacity development of Government in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of social policies and programmes as well as in disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response.

Monitoring and evaluation

43. Progress towards the planned results of the multi-country programme will be monitored by using the regionally and globally comparable indicators contained in the

United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework and the results matrix of the multi-country programme. In collaboration with the UNICEF country offices in Belize, Jamaica and Guyana and Suriname, ECA office will monitor the three common programmatic results and joint indicators that will allow aggregated reporting on the results. In addition, UNICEF will contribute towards the monitoring of the Framework.

44. UNICEF will support monitoring of the situation of children in the ECA and compliance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Given the limited availability of disaggregated social statistics in the subregion, the capacities of the statistical offices and relevant line ministries will be strengthened to ensure that the necessary data is available for monitoring national and international goals and tracking inequities. Progress in addressing gendered bottlenecks that inhibit gender equality and the realization of capabilities, resources and opportunities for children will be monitored through the indicators consolidated in the UNICEF Gender Action Plan. In coordination with the eight countries and four territories and the subregional bodies, UNICEF will conduct reviews of the multi-country programme to determine programme effectiveness and impact. Evaluations of public policies and programmes will be supported to draw lessons and provide inputs for future programmes and policies for children.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Eastern Caribbean – UNICEF multi-country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 3, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 40. **National priorities:** Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 4; 5, 10, 13 and 16
United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework outcomes involving UNICEF: ***A cohesive, safe and just Caribbean*** Outcome 1: Capacities of public policy and rule of law institutions and civil society organizations strengthened. Outcome 2: Equitable access to justice, protection, citizen security and safety reinforced. ***An inclusive, equitable and prosperous Caribbean*** Outcome 1: Access to quality education and lifelong learning increased for enhanced employability and sustainable economic development. Outcome 2: Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities improved. ***A sustainable and resilient Caribbean*** Outcome 1: Policies and programmes for climate-change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place. **Outcome indicators measuring change that include UNICEF contribution:** Number of countries that implement gender and child responsive budgeting tools Number of countries able to ascertain attrition rates in sexual offences and domestic violence cases by procedural stage (police and courts) Number of countries with functioning mechanisms for systematically collecting, analysing and using disaggregated data and other forms of information that use regionally established tools for monitoring and reporting on the situation of women and children Number of countries with gender- and child-responsive social protection and education policies and strategies Number of countries in which the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population has decreased Number of countries with a decrease in the number of women and men reporting experiences of physical and sexual violence Percentage of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex Percentage of children, both boys and girls, living below the national poverty line or in multidimensional poverty Percentage of the eligible population covered by social protection floors or systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and vulnerable
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): Outcome 5: Improved learning outcomes and equitable and inclusive education. Outcome 6: Improved and equitable prevention of and response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children. Outcome 7: Improved policy environment and systems for disadvantaged and excluded children, guided by improved knowledge and data.

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
1. By 2021, all boys, girls and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged among them, have improved their education and developmental outcomes and access equitable and inclusive learning environments across the life cycle, including in emergencies.	Percentage of children (36-59 months) who are on track in at least three of four developmental domains, total and disaggregated (as relevant) by gender, poorest quintile and urban/rural Baseline: 96.6/94.8/98.6% (T/M/F[a] BB), 91.4/91.2/91.7% (T/M/F SL), 91.3/89.1/93.3% (T/M/F TT) Target: 98%	MICS Child assessment reports	1.1 Strengthened national frameworks, policies, plans and standards to increase access to high-quality, equitable, inclusive, and holistic early ECD, learning and care environments for girls and boys (0-8 years) and their families by 2021, including in emergencies 1.2 Enhanced capacity of national and subnational entities in education planning, the collection and use of data, system monitoring and budgeting to provide equitable, inclusive and relevant education for all children and adolescents by 2021 1.3 Strengthened organizational capacity of key stakeholders to design and deliver equitable, inclusive and relevant education services, transitioning strategies and protective learning environments, including in emergencies, for all children and adolescents within rights-based educational frameworks and principles by 2021	Ministries of Education, Health and Social Development Statistical departments OECS Caribbean Community	5 000	3 000	8 000
	Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary education, by gender Baseline: 106/109/103% (T/M/F GRN), 74.3/71.6/78% (T/M/F SL), 64.5/64.6/64.4% (T/M/F SVG), 67/70.4/63.6% (T/M/F BVI) Target: 80%	Education Statistical Digest ECD Snapshots					
	Lower secondary education completion rate, by gender Baseline: 108.2/105.5/110.8% (T/M/F BB), 77.0/73.2/81.6% (T/M/F SL), 92.2/87.0/98.5% (T/M/F TT) Target: 90-100% for both boys and girls	MICS					
	Percentage of students who are average for grade in	Education Statistical Digest					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	primary education, by gender Baseline: 30.1/35.4/24.8% (T/M/F AB), 21.8/29.6/13.9% (T/M/F DOM), 32.1/34.2/29.9% (T/M/F GRN), 8.5/9/8% (T/M/F MON), 7/8.8/5.1% (T/M/F SKN), 13.2/17.3/9.1% (T/M/F SL), 10.8/14.4/7.2% (T/M/F SVG), 20.8/26.5/15.1% (T/M/F BVI) Target: Reduce by 20%						
	Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination or abuse Baseline (bullying): 27.8/25.4/30.3% (T/M/F ANG), 24.9/23.5/26.7% (T/M/F AB), 13.3/15.4/11% (T/M/F BB), 17.2/18.3/16.5% (T/M/F BVI), 27.4/28.7/26% (T/M/F DOM), 27.2/28.6/26.1% (T/M/F GRN), 28.1/31.8/24.8% (T/M/F MON), 22.7/24.9/20.4% (T/M/F SKN), 25.1/25.2/25.1% (T/M/F SL), 29.9/30.7/29.4% (T/M/F SVG), 15.4/17.9/13% (T/M/F TT) Target: Reduce by 40%	Global School-based Student Health Survey School surveys					

2. By 2021, national legislation is implemented to prevent, mitigate and address violence and other childhood abuses and the justice, education, public health, security and other sectors observe children's rights to this protection.	Children in detention per 100,000 child population Baseline: 7 (ANG), 9 (AB), 75 (BB), 4 (BVI), 3 (DOM), 19 (GRN), 1 (MON), 21 (SKN), 6 (SL), N/a (SVG), 148 (TT), 4 (TCI) Target: 20% reduction	Administrative data reports (national detention centres)	2.1 Increased country capacity to promote and ensure justice and systems that enable the prevention and treatment of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect 2.2 Strengthened political commitment to legislate and budget for strengthening interventions that prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect 2.3 Increased capacity of rights holders and duty bearers to foster positive practices and norms to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect	Ministry of Social Development Offices of attorneys general OECS Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court Statistical departments Regional faith-based organizations West Indies Cricket Board	4 500	2 000	6 500
	Children (2-14 years) (1-14) who experience violent disciplinary practices by an adult member of the household Baseline: 75.1% (BB), 67.5% (SL), 76.7% (TT) Target: 10% reduction	MICS, other household surveys					
	Children (0-17 years) living in residential care, with disaggregated target ages and a specific target for children 0-3 years Baseline: 2 (ANG), 23 (AB), 104 (BB), 4 (BVI), 25 (DOM), 50 (GRN), 0 (MON), 20 (SKN), 36 (SL), N/a (SVG), 646 (TT), 7 (TCI) Target: 30% reduction	Administrative data reports (child protection services)					
	Girls (15-17 years) who have ever experienced sexual violence Baseline: to be established Target: to be determined	MICS, violence against women surveys					
3. By 2021, national systems and policies are effectively addressing multiple deprivations affecting the most vulnerable boys and girls across the lifecycle, and building	Public expenditure for children (percentage of GDP) disaggregated by sector: social protection, health, education, child protection, and ECD Baseline: social protection:	Ministry of Finance expenditures estimate reports, budget speech, national development plan	3.1 Strengthened national and subnational human and institutional capacities to develop and deliver inclusive and equitable social protection systems to strengthen the resilience of boys and girls and protect them from all forms of	Ministries of Finance, Planning, Social Development, Health and Education	4 500	600	5 100

their resilience, through adequately funded social investments and rights-based quality social policies on the basis of adequately disaggregated data on children.	0.2%; health: to be determined; child protection: 0.3%; education: 4.7% (SL) Target: Increase or maintain levels of social sector allocations for children		poverty and social exclusion 3.2 Improved national and subnational capacities to systematically collect, analyse and use desegregated data and other forms of information to monitor, inform policy decisions and report on the situation of children and child poverty in all its dimensions, using an equity-based approach 3.3 Enhanced national systems that govern the volume, efficiency and impact of invested resources towards building the resilience of the most vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents	Central statistics offices OECS World Bank Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre International Monetary Fund			
	Number of children covered by social protection systems Baseline: to be established Target: to be determined	Social protection strategies and plans, social protection information system and reports					
	Proportion of children covered by social protection systems of the total children targeted by social protection systems Baseline: to be established Target: Increase or maintain the proportion of children covered by the social protection programme and system	Social protection strategies and plans, social protection information system and reports					
4. Programme effectiveness					3 500	1 000	4 500
Total resources					**17 500**	**6 600**	**24 100**

Abbreviations: ANG: Anguilla; AB: Antigua and Barbuda; BB: Barbados; BVI: British Virgin Islands; DOM: Dominica; GRN: Granada; MON: Montserrat; SI : Saint Lucia; SKN: Saint Kitts and Nevis; SVG: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and TT: Trinidad and Tobago

[a] Total/Male/Female